Business Notices.

THE ADMINATION CEASED.

Her hair was a golden blonde;
Her cycs were a witching bine;
Her checks were intensely pink;
She was almost breat in two;
And they said; "How pretty she is?"
As she walked about the town;
But alas! when they saw her smile,
Their admiring talk died down.
For her teeth were black and gray,
And her breath was far from sweet;
If she had but used SOZDIONT
Her charms would have been complete.

THE FIGURE MAY BE FAULTLESS.

the complexion without a blemish, yet if the teeth are acciected, the other attributes of beauty fall shout of their due effect. If the teeth are not hopelessly decayed, SoZODONT will renew their whiteness and beauty. This wholesame beautifying agent, increaver, renders the breath sweet and communicates a becoming raddiness to the runs and a recease that to the lips. A full trial of this candust article will demonstrate its value.

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ALL danger of drinking impure water is avoided y adding 20 deeps of Augustura Bitters.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1889.

JOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign, -- Earthquake shocks were felt in Bosnia and Herzegovina. --- The Czar has conferred a decoration on the abductor of Prince Alexander of Buigaria. - Emperor William is to make a four of Alsaco-Lorraine, - There were rumors of a general disarmament of the European Powers. long/General New, at London, gave a dinner in sonor of Bussell B. Harrison. - General Boulanger has issued another manifesto. - The Albamra was damaged by a harricane.

Domestic.-The President and Mrs. Harrison left Washington for Deer Park, Md. - The State Camp at Peekskill was closed for the easen. ==== John L. Sullivan was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Purvis, Miss., for prize-fighting. - The Constitutional Convention of North Dokota has finished its work. Br. Gladden lectured at Chautauqua on "The Pailway," Deputy Marshal Nagle was taken from Stockton Jail to San Francisco on a writ of hibeas corpus. === Several lives were fest in a race and political affray in Rich-The New-York Yncht Club disbended at Newport.

City and Suburban.-It was declared that the gas explosion was a plot, and the police spent the day in investigating the case - Senator Evarts sailed for Europe. - Eben S. Allen, the former street-railway president, was taken to Sing Sing to begin his term of fourteen years, = Many more of those appointed on the committees of the proposed World's Fair sent in their acceptances Winners at Monmouth Park: Blue Rock, Chaos, Defaulter, Salvator, Firenzi, Servia, Sam-Morse, == = Stocks fairly active and higher, clos-

The Weather - Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: High-ist, 77 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 71.

A King who affects the air of a schoolmaster is a novel figure in the current annals of royalty. The silhouette of such a sovereign is presented on another page in a striking letter from Korea. At Scoul a foreign college has been established under the charge of three American professors, and the sons of the nobility are educated there at Government expense, and trained for the public service. Tell of Civil Service Reform. Our Democratic friends, therefore, have been nearer the truth than they supposed when they condemned Civil Service Reform in the United States as a Chinese notion.

Something worse than prize-fighting or duelling has been going on in Texas. This is the warfare at Fort Bend between rival political organizations known as Jaybirds and Woodpeckers, which has resulted in rioting. mob-law and the killing of several county officials. This is a form of crime with which the Governors of the Cotton States have grown familiar since the war. They regard it too frequently as an ordinary phase of Southern politics, and apart from taking measures for the suppression of mob-violence by militia, are not seriously agitated by such outbreaks. As the most prominent victims of lawlessness in this instance are white politicians, more energy may be displayed by the Governor of Texas.

Spokane Falls was visited by our staff correspondent a few days before the disastrons fire. and its wonderful career of progress was chronicled in his admirable series on the new States when the town was unconsciously on the eve of the crisis of its fortunes. His letter to be found on another page records the been systematically avoided, and with the byphenomenal enterprise which built in the course of six years a thriving and ambitious city in the sky are ominous. From this time the where had been a group of cabins in the constituencies will cease to look backward to ing the jury. heart of the wilderness of Eastern Washington. The first settler who camped within hearing of the rumbling picturesque falls in the course of a few years acquired the means | appeal to the people. The Ministers may conof drawing a check for a million dollars. The town which sprang up with the magic of Western progress was animated by its pioneer's and their representative character challenged spirit and works. The high and broad plateau with increasing vigor and passion. Lord Ranof which it is the centre is one of the richest | dolph Churchill will consider the expediency agricultural belts of America-one of the most fertile of those immense garden districts that are destined to feed Oriental countries overstocked with population and exhausted in soil. Spokane Falls, with its future prosperity unerringly indicated by the natural resources of the surrounding belt, is not a town to be dis-

its highest welfare. A striking proof of the spirit and energy which the citizens are displaying may be seen in the announcement on the seventeenth page of to-day's Tribune.

The Department of Justice has assumed the responsibility for the defence of the United States Marshal who killed Judge Terry. It has instructed the United States District-Attorney at San Francisco to take charge of the This will pit the Federal and State 67 District-Attorneys against each other, if Nagie be put on trial for murder, and will bring up many questions of National and State jurisdiction and authority for which no precedents have been established. The proceedings of the Department, while anomalous, are justified by the circumstances. Nagle acted as an agent of the Attorney-General in protecting the Associate Justice, and the responsibility for his defence ought not to be shirked by those who employed him in an unprecedented exercise of Federal authority.

SULLIVAN'S SENTENCE.

The trial of John L. Sullivan, the prizefighter, at Purvis, Miss., has ended in his con- into one of his phonographs. viction, and he was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The presumption is that Kilrain, who is also under arrest, will be found guilty and punished with equal guised ridicule and contempt, while the proceedings of the lawbreakers were chronicled with manifest gusto, and treated as not merely justifiable but praiseworthy.

Prize-fighting is likely to sustain a mortal blow through this sentence, moreover. There evolution in which these relics of barbarism could be tolerated. They are, in truth, a shame to any civilization pretending to advancement, and the judgment now entered for many. The excessive precipitation in the against the notorious bruiser of Boston may Atlantic States has been accompanied by exwell be accepted as marking the close of the 'slugging epoch."

word must be said concerning the course of spring wheat regions where drouth has cost Governor Lowry. That official deserves the the farmers the value of many million bushels highest praise and approval for the inflexible of wheat, the trouble has been only a lack of resolution he has exhibited in the face of strong | the moisture of which the Atlantic States bave hostility and irritating and calumnious crit- had more than enough. The distribution has icism and insinuation. It has been intimated been a little defective as to these sections, and repeatedly that he was not in earnest, that he that moderate variation from the normal supwas merely acting for effect, that he had no ply, which has destroyed property of great desire to enforce the law, and so forth. He value at the East by excess of rain, has at has shown clearly that he is determined to the same time destroyed perhaps as much at tions, and to vindicate the dignity of his office and the honor of his State. He is entitled to the commendation of every friend of law, order, and good morals.

TWO SURRENDERS.

The Salisbury Government has surrendered twice during a single week under most humiliating circumstances. The first time was when it grounded arms at the demand of the Radicals and gave up the attempt to pass the original Tithes bill as a landlords' measure, | yield of grass in various forms has not been The second time was when it vielded to pressure from large landholders on the Conservative side and refused to introduce a new Tithes hill in the interest of occupiers or tenants. The second retreat was forced by the harassing tactics of Sir William Harvourt, who On the whole, it may be doubted whether the persisted in compelling the Government to withdraw the original measure in order to clear the ground for legislation having an essentially different motive-the relief of tenants rather than landlords. Then came the necessity of making a deliberate choice between serving the tenants or serving the landlords. The Government, warned by the hostility and indignation of the "stern unbending Tories," and apprehending serious results from the continuance of Radical agitation, ignominiously abandoned the field, declining to persevere it not in any Democratic Gath, but it is true in its new course of action. Sir William Harthat there is in Korea something in the nature | court converted the Government defeat into a rout. He displayed consummate skill as a tactician, and materially strengthened his claim to the succession of the Liberal leadership in the event of Mr. Gladstone's death or retirement from politics.

The effect of two compromises and final inaction in this matter of securing payment of tithes, a form of taxation that is unpopular with a large section of the English population. can hardly fail to impair the political authority of the Government. A Ministry halting between two opinions, forced to choose between serving one of two masters, and from sheer lack of courage and dread of political consequences refusing to make up its mind one way or the other, can neither inspire confidence nor command respect. The English people with their robust civic traits are invariably repelled by such displays of vacillation and timorousness. The Government must inevitably lose prestige from its exhibition of parliamentary gymnastics and tumbling. The popular comment will be that the Ministry has reached the culminating point of its fortunes and that its influence henceforth will steadily decline. It has exhausted the first half of its statutory term, and with its majority reduced to four votes at the close of an uneventful session, in which contentious legislation has elections running steadily against it, the signs the general elections which armed the Unionist coalition with power, and will begin to forecast the probable results of another general tinue in office for a year or two longer, but their authority will be constantly questioned and wisdom of schemes of democratic Tory ism, denounced only yesterday as Socialism in an artificial disguise, as vindicated by the results in Parliament during the week. He will be emboldened to renew his demonstration of political activity and to have recourse

to acrid criticism of the Government. The

change the character of its architecture and | lamentable display of Ministerial weakness, | self with this painstaking method of exposibuilding methods, and promote in the end and will begin at once to revise their lists of tion, there would have been no ground for candidates and to continue their preparations for the next elections.

AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

While Emperors and Queens are receiving the highest honors and the most lavish entertainment within the province of royalty, an American has commanded a characteristic welcome in Europe. This is Edison, whose genius commands the homage of Paris, London and Berlin. One of the most modest and least pretentious of men-not even Franklin had more marked simplicity of manner-he has been received in the preoccupied and distracted French capital as one of the wonder-workers of the modern world. Kings and princes have visited the Exhibition during this summer of fetes and surprises, but not one of the distinguished personages of the Old World has received a higher tribute of appreciation or a more enthusiastic welcome than this master mechanic. Even royalty has joined in. this democratic greeting to an untitled and unostentatious man of genius. The English Queen has honored him by sending a message of congratulation breathed from her own lips

America could have in Europe no worthier representative of the consummate flower of its National life and progress than this modest scientific investigator and industrious mechanpromptness and severity. This termination of ic. Its chief contributions to the world's stock a deliberate act of lawlessness must be heartily of civilization have been the works of its inwelcomed, not only by all who appreciate the ventors. In that beneficent field of human importance of maintaining the integrity of the effort its sons are unrivalled for practical skill, law, but equally by all who disapprove the habits of scientific investigation and triumphs brutal and demoralizing influences and agencies of mind over material forces. While the represented by the professional "slugger" of European Continent to-day is a circle of camps the period. It was certainly time that the swayed by the caprices of sovereigns whose dignity of the law was vindicated, when the inherited functions are their only title to fame, country had been invited openly to sympathize America has expended its energies in working with a cooliy planned defiance and evasion of out an industrial development that is the matit, and when the efforts of the law officers to vel of Christendom, and the real leaders of its prevent a fight had been treated with undis- pacific progress have been and are its inventive mechanics-men of the Edison stamp.

GOOD WEATHER AND BAD.

It is so common a thing to complain of the weather that such complaints are rarely worth is nothing picturesque or fascinating about a serious attention. It seems to be in the nature twelvementh of prison labor, and the sham of man to believe that his own misfortunes hero-worship which surrounds bruisers like have no parallel, and are misfortunes of the sullivan and Kilrain with a vulgar glamor can | whole human race. But this year the weather hardly survive the spectacle of these persons in the Atlantic States has been phenomenal. undergoing a disgraceful punishment in the There is no record of any previous July for uniform of crime. The "ring" had been de- many years that was as wet and stormy as that graded previously in the eyes of thinking and | month in 1889 has been, and August thus far civilized people beyond recovery, nor could has not been much better. An immense quanany amount of cant about "the manly art of tity of hay has been spoiled. Many million self-defence" conceal the fact that such en- bushels of potatoes have rotted, and fruit and counters were not only thoroughly brutal and many other agricultural products have been ruffianly, but in the majority of cases also cut short by unseasonable weather. Not only venal and fraudulent. Society, it is to be the farmers, but the consumers in Eastern hoped, has at last passed beyond the stage of States, are naturally inclined to take a lugubrious view of the situation.

1et it happens in this case, as in so many others, that what is poison for some is meat tremely favorable weather in most sections of the country. Even where there has been Before dismissing this subject, however, a great loss, away from the seacoast, in the gible, and some will doubtless inquire whether lavishly outpoured.

But on the whole the farmers and the con sumers of this country have little cause for complaint this year. In the aggregate, the most fruitful in that distant and alien region. agricultural yield is certain to be beyond the average in quantity and value. It is true that two or three larger wheat crops have been raised, and perhaps one larger corn crop and one larger cotton crop. The crop of oats is undoubtedly the largest ever grown, and, tak ing the whole country together, probably the unpassed in any other year. Then it should not be forgotten that the plentiful years for wheat, or for cotton and corn, have not been the same, nor have they coincided with the years of greatest fertility in other respects. cultivators of the soil in this country have in any previous year obtained a larger return for their labor than in the year 1889, in spits of not inconsiderable disasters and losses in some sections. Great Britain has been similarly favored and similarly tried, and "The London Economist" in a late issue remarked: It may be doubted whether the oldest farmer in the country can remember a year of greate agricultural productiveness in the aggregate. Substantially the same verdict will have to be rendered, according to present information, respecting the results of the year's labor in his country.

While the country prospers, some los heavily. But that loss is in part compensated by the general prosperity. Because the millions are doing well, there is likely to be a large demand and at fair prices for most of the products which the farmers have to sell, and even where the weather has been most unfavorable it has not affected all crops alike.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN COURT.

Justice Stephen's summing-up in the Mayrick case was a minute and exhaustive exposition of the evidence. Following the acepted method of the English bench, he took up the testimony of one witness after another explaining it in detail, and indicating in a singularly luminous way its bearing upon the positions of the prosecution and the defence. The American bench ordinarily contents itself with presenting the salient points of the evioffered by both sides it is the duty of the bench to go over every inch of the ground and to recapitulate the entire body of evidence for the text of his charge shows how close and vigilant | forgotten. had been his attention to every detail, and also how bold and free was his method of instruct-

The Justice's treatment of the medical testimony illustrates the spirit and judicial style of the charge. Mr. Maybrick's death was conceded by both sides to have been immediately caused by exhaustion and gastro-enteritis. With this as a starting-point the Justice pointed out how the main contentions of the antagonistic sets of experts differed upon the question whether the arsenic found in the body had been sufficient to cause exhaustion and gastro-enteritis, and whether it could have chronic habit of taking it in small quantities, or have been given to the patient by Mrs. Maybrick. On these points he presented in criticism. But he did not stop there. While analyzing each expert's testimony he did not hesitate to disparage this class of evidence as a whole, and thereby influenced the jury in all probability to dismiss from their minds this branch of the case. He remarked that much of this learned discussion might be passed over as being more fit for a school or for students of medical jurisprudence than for a jury without scientific training. He contended that there was a subtle partisanship which very much diminished the value of expert medical testimony, and that the fact that a learned man came into court and "swore to this, that and the other, did not by any means give a reason for unqualified belief in what he said." great deal of discount, he added, must be taken from the testimony of skilled experts, on the ground of their becoming, probably insensibly to themselves, rather advocates than witnesses; and the jury must display moral courage and look all these things straight in the face as men who were free from bias and were not afraid of their own opinions.

The effect of this disparagement of medical

testimony, which formed the groundwork of Mrs. Maybrick's defence, was undoubtedly damaging to her case. It left the jury predisposed to put the scientific subtleties and contradictions of the expert evidence out of mind, and to take up what was more intelligible-the question of motive and the woman's credibility in view of her admitted intrigue with a paramour. They had heard the Justice's own warning that such witnesses were, in the nature of things, partisans and advocates whose statements were to be discredited: and they were relieved from the moral obligation to consider confusing matters of science which, even if not understood, might have afforded the prisoner the benefit of doubt. It is probable that Justice Stephen's views of medical testimony are shared by practical furists in America, where the necessity for the employment of official experts by the courts has often been advocated as a substitute for the present unsatisfactory system of having rival bodies of witnesses contradicting one another at every turn and hopelessly confusing juries. But there is not, we trust, any Judge of a criminal court in the United States who would venture to discredit openly and emphatically evidence of this class under circumstances when the life of man or woman depended upon doubts created by scientific ex-

THE REV. J. CROSSETT.

The account given to the Department of State by the United States Minister to China of the life and death of the Rev. J. Crossett discloses an interesting and impressive personality. This man was an American mission ary, who appears to have set before himself the duty of living in strict accordance with primitive Christianity. He associated himself Gospel alone for his guide and the life of Christ for his exemplar. Why he devoted himself to the service of the poorest of the poor in China may not at first sight appear intellihe could not have attained the same ends by working among the suffering classes of his wn race and blood. Probably his choice was

determined by the consideration that there are nowhere in the world any poor whose destitution is so abject and whose condition is so hopeless as those of the Chinese. In that thickly populated land, where the struggle for existence has for ages been growing sharper and sterner, the state of the lowest class far surmaintain the law, to be faithful to his obliga- the West by lack of the moisture here too passes in misery and deprivation anything to be found in Europe or this country; and the self-devoted missionary may well have concluded that his labors and sacrifices would be

The reputation he won among perhaps the coldest-blooded and most callous people living is the best proof of the genuineness and the success of his work. He became known as the 'Christian Buddha": a title whose deep and honorable significance those who know China will best appreciate. Plainly, the utter unselfishness and steadfast consistency and benevolence of the missionary rose superior to the scepticism, suspicion and deep-rooted prejudice which are Chinese national characteristics. They must have watched him long and closely, and they could find no fault in him. The officials, it is said, confided in him fully, so much so that he was permitted to enter all the prisons freely, and even at times to remove sick prisoners to the refuge he maintained in Peking. He literally took no thought for the morrow, nor considered what he should ent or what he should drink or wherewithal he should be clothed. His dress was the chean and simple national costume; his diet water, a little grain and fruit. He was poor as the poorest of those whom he succored and sheltered; and yet his character and career stood him in such good stead that all his needs were supplied freely and gratuitously. Truly a marvellous life to live; so marvellous that even in admiring it we feel how impossible it would be for most of us; and yet, a life which, in the closeness of its approach to the great Exemplar, serves to show how far from that model all the world has wandered during the last eighteen hundred years.

The Rev. J. Crossett strove to follow closely in the steps of his Master. The story of his life of sacrifice and devotion shows how faithfully he carried out his purpose to the end. But if this indeed be a present example of the life which Jesus lived and taught, how much significance lies in the feeling of half-incredulous wonder and admiration with which we who profess ourselves Christians, have come to regard such instances of simple faith and literal fulfilment of Gospel admonitions and directions. The influence of this noble life. like that of Father Damien, must be farreaching. The story of the "Christian Buddha" will doubtless be circulated for generadence, either epitomizing it or commenting tions among the poor of China, and not only upon it in an extremely cautious and colorless they, but their superiors in social standing, will way. Justice Stephen holds the theory that be softened and elevated at once by the memin a criminal trial when the pleadings are ory of so beautiful an altruism-by the thought of the American missionary who came across the sea to teach the lesson of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man so plainly information and guidance of the jury. The and convincingly that it could not be lost or

The President's refusal to kiss the Portland haby, which was discussed in these columns with the earnestness the subject demanded, has at tracted a vast deal of attention throughout the country. By some it is commended as a sensible and dignified action; by others, who sympathize with the disappointed parent, it criticised. "The Nashville American" cules the notion that the germs of iscase are often communicated in and seems to be under the impression that this was a warning against the contaminating qualities of infants. On the contrary, it was a warnbeen self-administered in consequence of a ling against subjecting young children to the in discriminate endearments of older persons

detail with remarkable lucidity the testimony Brother Henry W. Grady made the mistake of maxed by a sudden catastrophe. The fire will Liberals will be greatly encouraged by the of the medical men. If he had contented him his mining

"The World" thinks it " a singular ground of indictment" against the Democratic party in this State that it proposes to capture the Legislature if it can in order to have an immediate census and reapportionment during the same session and get a Democratic Constitutional Convention. "The World" thinks these are duties, the discharge of which is called for by the Constitution, and that, if the Democrats propose to perform them, it is a good reason for their success. These duties would all have been discharged long

negro postal clerk.

ago if it had not been for Governor Hill's wanton vetoes. It has even been argued that Governor Hill had no right to veto the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention, on the ground that in case " a majority of the electors" shall decide in favor of a Convention, "the Legislature at its next session shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention." Governor's vetoes were absolutely without excuse, and it is the height of presumption for the Democratic newspapers to continue to charge responsibility in these matters upon the Repub-

Lieutenant-Governor Jones is reported as expressing the opinion that "Governor Hill has had enough of the Governorship." That may or may not be true, but certainly the Governorship has had more than enough of David B. Hill.

There has been an agreeable "let-up" for some time in the stories about White Cap outrages, and sensible people had begun to hope that they had heard the last of this silly and stupid business. The latest report on the subject comes from Marion, Ind., in the neighborhood of which there have been some White Cap outrages. But the strong arm of the law has laid hold of the offenders, and there is reason to believe that they will meet the punishment they deserve. In plain words, they are held to answer the ugly charge of assault and battery. This looks like progress.

New York's baseball nine has fallen from first place to second, and yet the gayety of the metropolis has not been eclipsed; not a flag has been displayed at half-mast from the Battery to Harlem River, while the usual half-holiday was observed yesterday with as much zest as ever, had been exacted, the accused saloonkeeper was re-Verily the white man is hard-hearted.

promptitude by Judge Bookstaver, it was supposed that all the seven seals would be opened at once, and that whatever there was in the way of explanation to be made in behalf of the various persons implicated would be promptly fortherwise. Justice Moneil was delighted that he was at last free to speak, though it was not at all clear why he had not been free to speak long before. It was generally supposed that Judge Bookstaver would eagerly seize the first opportunity to bring about a full investigation of the whole case, in order to relieve himself from the very awkward position, to say the least, in which he had been placed. was expected that Mr. Wright, the attorney who claims to have been imposed upon, would not be content with the vindication afforded in a mere affidavit. There was expectancy on all sides. But with no denomination or sect, but took the suddenly Mr. Monell discovers that he cannot "speak" yet. "Speaking" is not usually such a difficult operation, especially when there are so many newspapers to be used as speaking-tubes. The District-Attorney's office gets no request from either Judge Bookstaver or Mr. Wright for an investigation, although the officials plainly say they are ready to act upon a complaint. All is silence. Why is this? And why should not the District-Attorney proceed of his own motion?

> A veterinary surgeon of Yonkers is reported as saying that quite a number of horses in that city are troubled with epizootic of the sort which was prevalent in 1872. Here is a chance which the Democratic press ought to improve. Let them proceed to show that the return of the epizootic is due to the course pursued by the Harrison Administration.

The Tribune quotes Mr. Bayard as attributing the delay by the British Foreign Office in taking final action in the matter (Behring Soa) to "obstruction from Canada, where vessels are yearly litted out for the purpose of preying upon seal life by the use of firearms and other destructive weapons," but The Tribune neglects to add that the attitude of New-England on the subject of the Canadian fisheries was certainly not at that time of a character to conclidate the Canadian fisheries. legiects to and the Canadian fisheries was certain he subject of the Canadian fisheries was certain and at that time of a character to conciliate the Canadians, and they could hardly be expected to consect to any arrangement which did not involve some so of compromise. The truth is, the bitter partisanship of compromise.

We seem to have made Secretary Bayard's friends very unhappy by proving from the official correspondence that Canada was responsible for the collapse of the negotiations for the Behring Sea agreement. They have found it very handy to ring the changes upon the partisanship of the Senate whenever any reference was made to the diplematic failures of the Democratic Adminis tration. Secretary Bayard, however, was a well informed witness when he wrote to the American Minister in Japan in August, 1888; and he admitted clearly that the hitch had been caused by Canada. As for the influences of partisonship, the Democratic House went beyond the Senate last February in taking an extreme view of the Behring Sea question.

PERSONAL.

Sir Edwin Arnold will visit this country next winter in the course of his journey around the world. He will be for a time the guest of the president of Harvard.

It was announced that Secretary Proctor would make the chief address at the Fletcher family remains in Boston on August 28; but without authority He will not be able to attend the gathering at all. The Rev. Dr. George Macdonald feels the weight

General Charles Williams, of Manchester, N. H. will give a fine park to that city, to be enjoyed especially by poor children.

of advancing years, and sits in a chair while he

There are some futeresting items on England's civil pension list. Sir Richard Owen has had \$1,000 a year since 1842, and Lord Tennyson the same since The widow of Kitto, the biblical encyclo pedist, gets \$250, and the widow of Haydn (of the Dictionary of Dates") \$500. The daughter of Douglas Jerrold gets \$250. Mr. Gerald Massey because he is "a lyric poet sprung from the people gets \$500 a year; the same sum is awarded to Mr. William Allingham, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Robert Buchanan, the widow of George Cattermole, and the

It is said that the Queen's estate at Osborne, if ken up and sold in small farms, would fetch about

Many years ago Edmund Driggs, who died the other day, was a member of a committee sent from here by the Democratic leaders to get President Jackson to remove Colonel Swartwoot from the New, York Collectorship, Mr. Driggs often related their experience with "Old Hickory," the General in the library. He was seated in a large arm chair, smoking a clay pipe with a stem about two feet long. His face, like that of the pedagogue in Goldsmith's " Deserted Village." bespoke the day's disaster to the committee, but the chair man resolutely proceeded to state his case. The President listened patiently to the end, and then, after a brief pause, in which the pipe was kept in after a brief pause, in which the pipe was kept in vigorous action, came the reply: "Colonel Swartwout," said the President, "was a good soldier (whiff, whiff); he said the blood for his country (whiff, whiff); he is a personal friend of mine (whiff, whiff); he believe him to be a perfectly honest man (whiff, whiff); and (this with strong emphasis) he will not be removed from the post of Collector of the Port of New York (whiff, whiff, whiff, Gentlemen, I shall be happy to continue the conversation on any other topic." Of course there was little more to be said. Colonel swartwout remained in office, but was soon found to be a defaulter in a large amount.

Writing of the late Nelson Dewey, the first Gov ernor of Wisconsin, an editor of "The Evening Wisconsin" says: "When elected Governor in 1848 it was

lanta the truth about their foolishness over the ventures and other land speculations. During his four years' occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair his property continued to increase in value, and in 1854, two years after the expiration of his term, he confuded to build a home at Cassville, on the banks of the Mississippi, worthy of his wealth and position, and of the ambitious dreams of his young and charming wife, Catharine, the daughter of Chief Justice He selected a magnificent site for Eis dwelling. No expense was spared in its erection and in the improvement of the grounde; upon the house and furniture he expended \$100,000, which was colossal sum in those days of our early Statehood, It was not only finer than any other house in Wisconsin, but that was not equalled by any in Illinois, Mr. Dewey invested not only all his ready money, but anticipated his resources. Unfortunately he had not occupied his home more than one month before it was burned and \$100,000 went up in smoke, Strange to say, he had not a dollar of insurance. He belonged to the old school and did not considered insurance as necessary as it is considered to day. Furnaces were at that time introduced throughout the West, and as they were not always made right, a defect in construction sent the consuming flames through his beautiful home. The loss was so severe that though it did not ruin him it prostrated his finances and he never recovered from that dreadful shock. It was not only finer than any other house in Wis-

Concerning the great British naval review-every armor plate in that fleet is fastened with the late Sh William Palliser's patent screw bolts, and the Government has never paid for one of them yet.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A peculiar industry has sprung up near Albans since 1883; that of supplying crushed stone for asphalt and macadamized roads. The quarry from which the stone is taken is operated night and day. thousand tons of rock a day are crushed and 250 cars are used in transporting the fragments of rock to all parts of the country.

of the country.

We can stand the heat of summer
In the city's crowded streets.

Can endure the bumptious drummer
And the story he repeats.

But one thought our fond hope dishes,
And our peace is gone, alack!

For with tales of strings of fishes,
Now the liar's coming back.

-(Boston Budget,

An Indiana justice of the peace has just shown that the processes of the courts are no hindrance to A saloonkeeper was brought before him for violating the excise laws. Seeing that there was great public curiosity about the case, the justice charged 10 cents admission to his office, where the evidence was to be heard. Even the lawyer of the accused had to pay an admission fee. He complained to the courts, and, upon the ground that this payment leased from prison..

Penelope Peachblow-How do you do, Mrs. A sudden and extraordinary change has come were the situation in the Flack case. When the liver the situation in the Flack case. When the liver appears appealed the other day with such liver and appealed the other day with such liver and liver appears appealed the other day with such liver and liver appears appealed to the liver appears app

There is a new industry at Trenton, N. J.; the making of dynamite guis. Six of these guis are now being constructed by the New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company. The guns are to be fifty feet long, cleven inches in diameter, and will be made in three sections They will be constructed of cast-sleel plates, bolted securely together. The guns are to be completed by

The Reiort Apt.—At the meeting of the Western nerchants the other evening at the Hotel Albert a coresentative of a Chicago cloak house cried out:

"Chicago is the place to buy your goods."
A general selesmen from Eurler, Chapp, Wentz & b., well known and of good lungs, answered impediately: "And New-York is the place where hierago buys her goods." ago buys her goods." Chicago buys her goods."

This idea seemed to please the Western mercrants
greatly for they shouted their approval.—(Dry-Goods
Reporter.

A Congo warrior's outfit, which has just been re-

ceived by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington from Lieutenant Taun', United States commercial agent in the Congo State, consists of a bamboo shield six feet long and one wide, a spear four feet long, a knife that looks like a pruning knife, and a bow with bamboo strings and two iron-tipped arrows. The Difference .- Fatty Spacer-Where is your family

The Philecener. Fact Space this summer, Desque-They're stopping at a little hamlet down on Long Island.
Spacer—And you?
Desque—I'm boarding at a little ham and egglet in Park Row.—(Puck.

It is said that the common coweatcher attachment to locomotives is about the only article of universal use that was never patented. Its inventor was D. B. Davies, of Columbus, who found his model in the plough. Red lights on the rear car of trains, it is further said, were adopted at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Swisshelm, after a railway accident in which she had a narrow escape.

The Proper Recipe. - Well, Browne, how do you find yourself!" Never lose myself. If I did, I suppose I'd advertise." - (Harper's Hazar.

Another great canal is suggested, one from Lake Erie to Pittsburg. The "Smoky City" is ambitious of being virtually a scaport, and of having vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons come from Lake Etis to the city's wharves. The transportation of Lake Superior fron to Pittsburg would be greatly cheapened by such

COMEDY OF LOVE. Act I. Scene I.
A glade, some shade,
A man,
A maid,
A pout, some doubt,
Misunderstood.
Scene II. Tear shedding. Same glade, more shade, Same man,
Same mald,
A kiss, some bliss,
Miss understood. A wedding. (Curtain.)

A company of blind English students will soon ride on bicycles from Boulogne to Paris, and then will visit the Exposition. The bicycle used has from four to eight wheels, and can carry eight people. A man who can see, of course, guides the machine, but the blind men propel it.

-(Life.

The Razor Didn't Improve.—"I really don't see what is the matter with my razor to-day. It is so dull that it don't cut at all," said Johnny's ph.
"Why, pa," said Johnny, "it was sharp life other day, when I used it to make a ship with."—(Epoch.

An auti sewing machine guild has been formed by the Chine-e tailors of Hong Kong. A Chinaman who had joined "the party of progress" and had been using the sewing machine, was recently waited upon by a deputation from the guild, and requested to pay its members 30 taels as compensation for using "foreign devil." He refused and was instantly assailed. The police saved his life, but he is not quite so eager now to use the sewing machine.

Twisted History.—Sunday-school Tescher—And new, Johnny Hapgood, it's your turn. What did his father do when the prodigal son returned.

Johnny (who can't help reading the sporting editions of the daily press)—Please, sir, he jumped on his neck and kissed him.—(Fuck.

The State Floral Society of California, at a recent meeting, debated the question of the adoption of a National flower. The sunflower, it was stated, was the only flower that could be considered "native," and with a view of considering that flower at close range an exhibition was given at the meeting of large number of double sunflowers.

Most of us kick when times are close
And business in a lult,
But the selssors-grinder makes the most
When everything is dull. —(World-Herald.

The squirrel must go. The Boards of Supervisors Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, have passed an ordinance declaring squirrels a misance. Apparently the squirrels are so numerous in these counties of California that they are compelled to feed on the crops, and thus have gained the enmity of the fermers

The Ruling Passion,-Barber (to sleepy mani-Baf Sleely Man-No; Jamaica.-(Rochester Post-Ex-

Shall strangers in the Northern land
Defy the sign of star and stripe!
Shall England pluck with ruthless hand
Our sealskin sacques before they're rine!
—(Washington Capital.

One paper mill in England, in Settingbourne, manufactures enough paper every year to put a bett around the world some 100 inches in width. One of the constituents of this paper is esparto grass, which is

brought in great bales from Algeria. The Average Man.—Wife-You missed the baby greatly while we were away, didn't you? Husband-Yes; couldn't sleep at all for a while, till I put a sawhorse and wheelbarrow in the bed, and hired a man to play an accordeon in the room nights.—(Memphis Avalanche.

A Success.—Man of Family—That burgiar alarm is grand success; wouldn't part with it for a mint of toney. It went off at 1 o'clock this morning.

Dealer—Eh! Did you catch a burgiar trying to get

in? No. but I caught my daughter's young man trying to get out."- (Now York Weekly.